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SOME INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE ARGIVE HERAEUM.

The inscriptions here published were found in the spring of 1893. They are none of them older than the second period in the Argive inscriptions, which is especially characterized by the three-stroke sigma (Σ) and by the dotted omicron (\odot) (cf. Kirchhoff, *Studien* ⁴ p. 98; Roberts, *Grk. Epig.*, pp. 108, 117). Several are considerably later than the date of the introduction of the Ionic alphabet, which probably took place in Argos, as elsewhere, about the close of the Peloponnesian War (cf. Kirchhoff, *o. c.*, p. 100). The fragment XI, indeed, can scarcely be earlier than Roman times, and No. XII, which will be published later as an addendum to the present series, is very likely of much the same date.

I.

Inscribed on a small Doric capital and on a portion of its column found in the West Building (cf. Waldstein, *Twelfth Annual Report* of the Am. School, p. 34), near the third base of the inner row of columns, counting from the south (excavator's note). Now in the guard's hut at the site of the excavations. Diameter of column, 1 ft.; height of echinus, 4 in.; width of abacus, 1 ft. 9 in.; height of abacus, 4 in.; height of letters, about .8 in.

(a) is inscribed on the abacus and is difficult to read, owing to the damaged state of the surface of the stone. Professor Tarbell was the first to read line 1, but the defective squeeze which he used did not show the letters in line 2. It is possible, but not certain, that the letters T \odot N should be read before Π in line 2.



(a) $\epsilon\nu$ Νε]μέα Τεγέα τε υ—ῡῡ —υυ — —
 . . . Πελλάν[α . . .

(b) is inscribed on the column, there being two letters in each flute, as is shown in the facsimile. The uneven stretching of the squeeze has caused the lines to appear not quite equi-distant from one another.



(a) shows clearly that the inscription is the dedication of some object by a victor in various games (*cf.* Furtwängler, *Mittheil. Athen.*, v, pp. 30 and 31, note 2). Similar inscriptions are quoted by Pausanias in his account of Olympia, and the excavations there have yielded some of the same class (*cf.* *Archäologische Zeitung*, 1876–1878). The following numbers from the Anthology may also be cited for comparison: XIII. 5, 8, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19. XVI. (Planudea), 23, 24. Vol. III, (Firmin-Didot), I. 23, 24, 30, 44, 50, 82, 89, 102, 106, 291. *Addenda* to Vol. III, I. 86 b.

II.

Inscribed on a stone built into the wall of one of the dwellings(?) which adjoin the stoa marked C on the map (*cf.* *Am. Journal of Arch.*, VIII, pl. XII, and Waldstein's *Report*, pp. 31, 32). The wall is not of the best construction, and the inscribed stone was undoubtedly brought from elsewhere and built in at a date later than that of the cutting of the inscription. The dimensions of the stone, which has apparently been cut down to fit into its present position, are 2 ft. 11.5 in. by 1 ft. 11.5 in., and the upper line of the letters is 3.5 in. below the top of the stone. The height of the letters is about 3 in. The upper left-hand corner of the stone is broken off. The inscription is very clearly cut. The apparent dot in the first O is almost certainly only a break in the surface of the stone. The form of *sigma* is noteworthy in an Argive inscription.



Possibly this may be a patronymic genitive in a dedicatory inscription.

III.

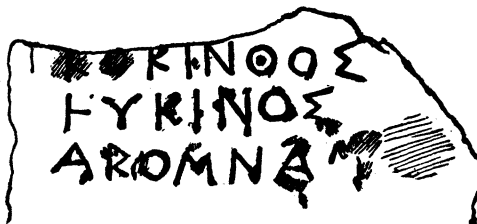
Found just to the south of the West Building among some architectural fragments. The inscribed stone is of irregular shape, but the measurements may be roughly given as 11 in. by 5 in. The height of the letters is about 1.2 in. The dot in the O is not entirely certain. The stone is in the museum at Argos.



. . . ο (or ω) ν ἀ ν [έ θ η κ ε (?)

IV.

Found in the same place as III. Inscribed on an irregularly broken fragment 1 ft. by 8 in. in size. The height of the letters is about .5 in. In the museum at Argos.



Κόρινθος

Λυκίνος

ι] ἀρομνάμ[oves

Possibly the stone formed the upper part of a stele.



V.




Found between the bases of the inner row of columns in Stoa C and on a level with them, at a point about one-third of the length of the stoa, measured from the west end. The inscription is on a marble block measuring 10 in. by 10 in. by 3.6 in. The letters are about .7 in. in height. There is a round hole in the top of the block 1.6 in. in diameter. Of the name of the first dedicator only a single upright bar of one letter is preserved. The stone is in the Central Museum at Athens.

Η υ β ρ ί λ α ς

ἀ ν ε θ έ τ α ν

The name *Hybrilas* does not occur elsewhere, though *Hybrillos* and *Hybrilides* exist. On the suffix -λας see Fick, *Griech. Personennamen*, p. 123, and Pape-Benseler, *Lex.*, p. xxx.

The really important feature in this inscription is the form  = B. With the exception of a bronze plaque said to be from Hermione, but apparently of doubtful provenience, the Argive inscriptions of early date give but one example of the letter B. This occurs in the proper name *Βορθαγόρας*, which with others is inscribed on a stone that is built into the foundation of the eastern tower of the ruined castle on the Larisa at Argos (*cf. IAG. 30 = Dialekt-Inschriften 3260 = Roberts, Grk. Epig., 73*). Here our copies give the form . But, in the light of the new form for this letter, the stone needs to be carefully examined, since, owing to the worn condition of its surface, an error might easily be possible.

The plaque from Hermione has been published by Fröhner in the *Revue Archéologique* for 1891, II, pp. 50 ff., and, with extended comment, by Robert in the *Monumenti Antichi*, 1891, pp. 593 ff. B occurs twice (lines 2, 6) in the word  A. It should be observed that the upper lateral stroke is not at right angles with the vertical stroke, as is the case with the example from the Heraeum. There is, however, no essential difference in the forms. If the bronze plaque is not Argive, but represents a form of the alphabet in use at Hermione, we must suppose, as Fröhner has pointed out, that there existed there almost simultaneously two forms of the early alphabet, that of Argos (note the letter  on the bronze plaque), and a form closely allied to the Lacedaemonian (*cf. Roberts, p. 284, and Kirchhoff, Studien*⁴ p. 160). It is more probable that the plaque is of immediate Argive origin, and this view, to which both Fröhner and Robert incline, is now shown to be almost certainly the correct one by the inscription from the Heraeum. The resemblance of this form of *beta* to that of the letter in several of the insular alphabets (C), and in the alphabet of Megara () has been remarked by Robert, *l. c.*

VI.

Inscribed on a white fine-grained limestone, which splits with conchoidal fracture. Found in Stoa C, between the back wall

and the inner row of columns (Washington's note). Six irregularly broken fragments of the stone have been found, five of which may readily be fitted together. These measure roughly 1 ft. by 8 in., the sixth fragment 3 in. by 1 in. The height of the letters is 0.4 in. The inscription is in the Central Museum at Athens.

(a) Fragments 1-5.



... ου

... ριτον

... τα: ΠΠΠΠΠ

... ωνανων: ΠΠΠΠΠ

... ιμετρον: Η: τιμά: Π○○○○

... προς

... αδ ...

(b) Fragment 6.

... ανκ ...

The inscription is extremely well cut, and the surface of the stone in excellent condition, so that the failure to discover more fragments is peculiarly to be regretted. It seems to have been an account of moneys paid out possibly for building materials. We might restore ξύλων αἰδων in line 4, but the inscription is so broken away at the left that conjectural restorations are not worth much. One Argive inscription gives Η = 100, Π = 50, ○ = 10, cf. Reinach, *Traité d'Épigraphie grecque*, p. 218; Dittenberger, *Hermes*, VII, p. 62 ff., comments on the inscription, which is also published as No. 3286 in the *Dialekt-Inschr.*; Larfeld in Müller's *Handbuch*, I², pp. 541 ff. Perhaps, however, ○ = *omicron*, as

in other portions of the inscription, and signifies an obol. But how are we to read Π? If it means five or fifty drachmas in line 5, its repetition up to five places would surely be most unusual. Professor F. D. Allen has suggested to me that it may be used to designate a coin of given value (*cf.* Reinach, *Traité*, p. 217, and note 3). Professor Allen has also suggested the reading ὠνὰ ἰδὼν in line 4, thus connecting the inscription with the purchase of sacrificial animals. Compare the sacrificial calendar from Cos, *JHS.* ix, pp. 323 ff., published also in Paton's *Corpus of Coan Inscriptions*. Line 5, however, seems to me rather to suggest the purchase of building materials. We might perhaps imagine in line 5 something that had a περίμετρον (δίμετρον or τρίμετρον seems difficult, since it involves the use of μέτρον as a linear unit) of 100, and in line 3 the ... τα might belong to some such expression as ποῖ τὰ διαστύλων θυρώμα-τα (*cf.* lines 63–64 of the Epidaurian temple-inscription).

VII.

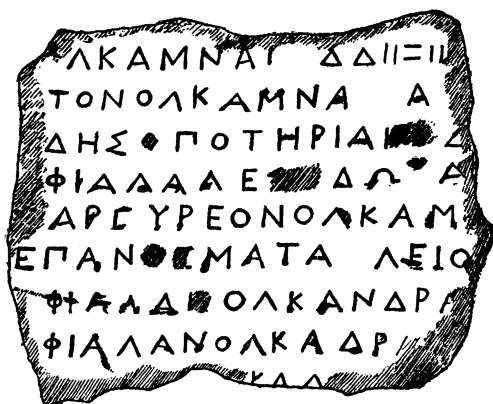
Inscribed on a much broken block of stone measuring 2 ft. 3 in. by 2 ft. by 1 ft. 3 in. (height). Found on the upper terrace just south of the remains of the earlier temple. The stone still remains near the spot where it was found.

Α Ι Ι Α Μ Ι
 Ἄ ρ τ ά μ ι

For the form see Foucart in Le Bas, *Explicat.*, No. 109a. The inscription there published reads Πρωτίων Ἀρτάμυ, and is now in the museum at Argos. Foucart compares the forms Σαράπι, Ἴσι, Ἀνούβι (*cf.* *Mittheil.*, iv, p. 148, No. 508; *Dialekt-Inschr.*, 3283).

VIII.

The spot where this inscription was found is not definitely indicated in the excavators' notes. It is described as having come to light "on the surface of the south side." The stone measures 5 in. by 6 in., and is broken on all sides. The letters are not deeply cut and the squeeze is difficult to read. The height of the letters is about .3 in. The stone is in the museum at Argos.



δ]λκὰ μναῖ ΔΔ||=||

... τον ὀλκὰ μνα̂ α ...

... δης ποτήρια κ (?) . δ ...

φιάλα λε[ία] δω . α ...

ἀργύρεον ὀλκὰ μ[ναί (?)

ἐπανθέματα λεῖο .

φιάλαν ὀλκὰν δρα[χμαί (?)

φιάλαν ὀλκὰ δρα[χμαί (?)

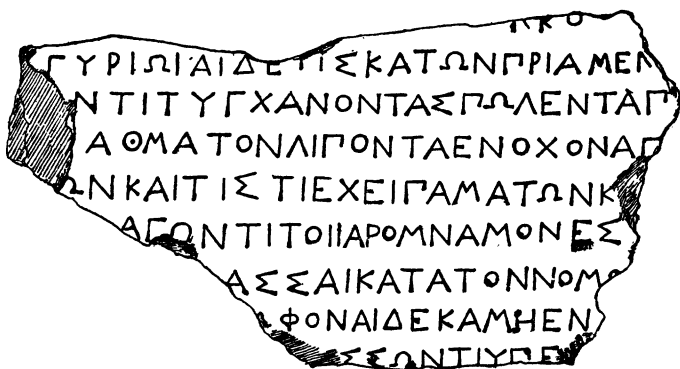
ὀλ]κὰ δ[ραχμαί (?)

The fragment is evidently part of an inventory of valuable objects which were stored in the temple or in some other building of the sanctuary. In line 1 the value of some object seems to be 22 minae, and perhaps 20 drachmas 2 obols; that is, if we may understand — = 10 dr. and | = 1 obol, as in the inscription which relates to the construction of the temple of Asclepios at Epidaurus. Lines 7 and 8, however, show that the word drachma was given in full, at any rate in the case of lesser values. The space preceding the A which stands at the end of line 2 shows no trace of any letter. It would seem, then, as if the value indicated were a single mina, unless A may possibly be taken as a numeral. It is so used apparently in line 106 of the architectural inscription of the temple at Epidaurus already referred to; but, so far as I know, the letter has never been interpreted there, and it is of no help in understanding the present inscription. The A rather suggests *ἀνέθηκε* or *ἀνάθεμα* in this place (*cf.* the records of the temple of Apollo at Delos *passim*, Dittenberger, *Sylloge*, 367). The termination —δης looks like the ending of a dedicator's name, but unfortunately there is no means of determining how much has been broken off at the beginning or ending of the lines. In line 3 we should expect a word expressing an attribute of *ποτήρια* (*e. g.*, *κέδρινα*, which, however, is hardly possible), but I can make no suggestion that is worth anything. In line 4, after *λεῖα*, the beginnings of a proper name seem possible. In line 6 the compound *ἐπανθέματα* is, so far as I know, new, if we are to take it as signifying dedicated offerings.

The use of the accusative *φιάλαν* in lines 6 and 7 has a parallel in lines 68 ff. of the records of the temple at Delos.

IX.

An irregular fragment, broken on all sides, measuring 1 ft. by 6 in. Height of letters about .4 in. The stone is in the museum at Argos. No note as to the exact spot where this inscription was found has been given me.



... νκο ...

ἀρ]γυρίῳ · αἱ δέ τίς κα τῶν πριαμέν[ων

... ντι τυγχάνοντας πωλὲν τὰ π ...

στ]αθμὰ τὸν λιπόντα ἔνοχον ἀπ[οτίσαι

... ων καὶ τίς τι ἔχει παμάτων κ ...

ἄγωντι τοὶ ἱερομνάμονες

δίκ]ασσαι κατὰ τὸν νόμο[ν ο ...

ἀδε]λφόν · αἱ δέ κα μὴ ἐν ...

δικά]σσωντι ὑπέ[ρ

Enough is left of this document to make the conjecture probable that it is a portion of a record of certain specifications touching the sale or lease of some piece of property. Line 6 suggests that we may have to do with an Amphictyonic decree not unlike that published in *CIG.* 1688 = *CIA.* II, I. 545. The restoration *δίκασσαι*, in line 7, was suggested by Professor F. D. Allen. That in line 9 seems to follow from it. Noteworthy is the uncommon word *παμάτων* in line 5. We have *τὰππάματα* (*τὰ ἐππάματα*) in

Dialekt-Inscrift., 488, lines 163–175. Compare ἔπασις (Index to *Dialekt-Inscrift.*, Boötien), and the interesting compound παματοφαγέισται (*IAG.* 321, lines 42, 45 = *Dialekt-Inscrift.*, 1478), also the Homeric πολυπάμων and Hesychius's ἐμπάμων. The simple word πᾶμα has a rare literary use. (See the Thesaurus, s. v.)

X.

Inscribed on an irregularly broken fragment found just above the eastern wall of the West Building. The stone measures about 1 ft. 5 in. in height, 1 ft. 1 in. in width at the widest part, and 7 in. in thickness. The top, which is roughly hewn, has two small holes in it, 2 in. by 2 in., and 1 in. in depth. Except at the top the stone is broken off on all sides. It is in the guard's hut at the Heraeum. The letters are from .6 to .8 in. in height.



... α Φιλιστίδα

... ο(?) κόσμιος ο(ορ ω) ...

το]ῦ ἔτεος α ...

τ]ῆς Φιλισ[τίδος

ἀδ]ελφὸς

... αι επ(?) ...

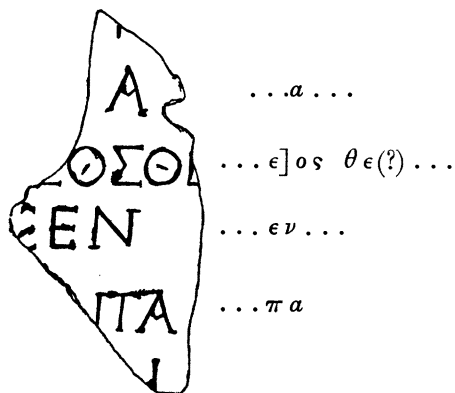
... ε(?) ...

The small holes make one think of a dedicatory offering by Philistis or her brother, but it is useless to speculate in detail about the inscription.

XI.

Inscribed on a very much broken fragment measuring roughly 9 in. by 5.4 in. The letters are about .9 in. in height. The stone is in the museum at Argos. In line 2 the fourth letter is very likely, though not quite certainly, *theta*; and indeed the

second letter of the line, so far as form goes, might be the same.
In line 4 perhaps we should read *ιτα* instead of *πα*.



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